

THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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THE ADVERTISER'S SEMI-WEEKLY

Sweden's Shame

SWEDEN, it appears, has been the silent partner of Germany in at least a portion of the submarine devilishness, sneaking through the German murder messages under the guise of her own official despatches. The government has the texts of some of the despatches forwarded from Buenos Aires, in which the sailing dates of ships are given, with the suggestion that they be sunk "leaving no trace."

The Swedish charge d'affaires at Washington yesterday pointed in triumph to the fact that the messages intercepted by the Americans were all in the German code and states that this is evidence of the fact that the minister resident for Sweden in the Argentine did not know the contents of the despatches. This sounds like an excuse "made in Germany." If the Swedish minister did not know what he was sending, what did he send it for? And if he did not suspect the nature of the despatches, why did he try to lie to himself as his own official communications?

Sweden appears to be caught as an accomplice before the act in at least some of the despicable murders committed on the high seas, and there is no particular reason for supposing that the Swedish diplomats in Washington have not been tipping off American sailings in the same way the Swedes in Buenos Aires did the Argentine sailings. This will add to the wonder at America not declaring war upon Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria, because if "neutral" Sweden is in on the murder pact, all the more reason is there to believe that Germany's allies are in it and are maintaining their legations and embassies in America as headquarters for Teuton spies.

Getting Down To Business

THE order for the draft in Hawaii is the logical sequence to the order for registration and it is a distinct compliment to Chairman Green and his fellow members of the registration board that their work has been so satisfactory that extraordinary powers for the draft are given to Hawaii. Not only will Mr. Green and his associates of the selection board be given the task of drawing the draft numbers, which the secretary of war did himself for the rest of the United States, but Provost Marshal Crowder has empowered the local officials to make such revision of the draft rules as they may deem fit to meet the local situation.

It is doubly unfortunate now that two counties of the four are caught behind in their registration tabulations. Maui and Kauai completed their work in as many days as it has taken Oahu and Hawaii weeks, and it is up to the latter two now to complete their work, even if it takes overtime.

When the draft comes it will probably call into the national service every eligible young man in the Territory not exempted for physical or occupational reasons. Before these drafted men are actually called, however, it means that the National Guard will be enrolled in the federal service, and then, being represented by the guard, at least a regiment in the National Army and by our officers graduated from the Reserve Officers' Training Camp, Hawaii will no longer be in what Kuhio has dubbed "the stay-at-home class."

A Fair Sample

IT is well, perhaps, that the first American victims of German airmen and almost the first American victims of the war should be men serving under the Red Cross. It is a fair sample of the warfare into which this nation is to plunge, this German attack upon doctors and nurses and wounded men. It is a demonstration for American benefit of the fighting tactics of the Hun. It is the sort of thing we have to expect.

In all probability the hospital unit of American university men attacked by the Germans yesterday has been ministering to German wounded and carrying out the traditions of the American Red Cross to show no partiality between friend and foe when each is wounded. In all probability there were German wounded lying in the hospital at the very time the German flyers loosed their bombs upon it. That likewise is a fair index of the German style of warfare. The presence of German wounded in British hospital ships did not save these from illegal attack from submarines, and German wounded in American hospitals will not save these.

It is well, therefore, that America should have had this ghastly lesson of kultur; this sample of German obedience to the Kaiser's orders. It ought to steel the American heart, remove the last flicker of sympathy for the dishonored Hun, solidify the sentiment at home against the traitors in our midst and encourage the boys in training camps at home and abroad to stick with their work in preparation for the day when America will face Germany across No Man's Land.

The boys of Harvard and St. Louis, struck down yesterday by the Kaiser's assassins, will not have died in vain, nor will they be unavenged.

News that there will be a draft in Hawaii after all should be encouraging news for the national guard, as it is quite beyond the realm of probability that any citizens will be drafted here before the guard is called out. There should be quite a rush in militia enlistment circles, too, as there yet remains something about voluntary service to make it preferable to conscription.

Some Political Economy

THE argument has been advanced that the wealth and resources of the United States are impaired to the extent of all the money spent by the government for war purposes. The argument is very unsound. There is a sharp contrast between cost to the government and cost to the people of the country.

The United States has sold two billion dollars worth of Liberty Loan bonds to the people of the United States and therefore owes two billion dollars more than it did a few months ago. When the money for the bonds has been collected in full and been expended in full the matter will stand in this shape—

The people of the United States will have loaned to their government two billion dollars in return for which they will have received two billion dollars worth of Liberty Loan bonds which is as valuable security as the world affords. Moreover they will have in their pockets or their banks the two billion dollars which they loaned their government. The government will have expended part of this money itself and those European nations engaged in war with Germany whose obligations our government has purchased with part of the money realized from the sale of Liberty Loan bonds, will have expended the other part, and all of it will have been spent in America for American products and in payment of American wages.

The resources of the nation, its capital stock so to speak, will not have been impaired at all. Our farms, our mines, our factories, in fact all of our fixed property and industries will remain intact. Our people will simply have sold some of the annual products of the country, the products of its farms, the products of its mines and products of its factories.

Thus the government will have value received for the money it borrowed from the people and the people will have value received for the money they loaned the government and the products they sold their government and the European nations engaged in war with Germany. As Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo has expressed it: "All of this financing is largely merely a matter of shifting credits. All of the money will remain in this country and will not involve any loss of gold or any loss of values."

Of course the United States is going to pay these bonds at maturity and is going to pay interest on them in the meanwhile. It is going to pay part with the money it will later collect from our debtor European governments engaged in war with Germany; it is going to pay part with money raised by taxation. It is not going to pay them out of the capital of the United States or out of the capital of the people of the United States. The money is to come from the annual income and production of the country which now amount to fifty billion. The yearly agricultural production of the United States is more than ten billion dollars and the mineral production three billion. The profits of converting raw material into finished products amount annually to ten billion dollars. These are just some of our main sources of annual income.

The raising of money by the sale of bonds and the expenditure of that money for purposes of war are not going to injure or destroy the productive capacity of our fields, factories, or mines. There is waste in war, and a great deal of waste, but war is not all waste. The actual waste in this war may be more than made up by the speeding up of our industries under the stimulus of the war.

There is going to be loss by reason of this war—wealth shot away in battle and wealth sunk at sea. And there is going to be loss of some of America's bravest sons. But the price is one that America is willing to pay, that her fighting men and her people are willing to pay, for the maintenance of our rights and of our national honor, the cause of democracy, the preservation of liberty and civilization and humanity. The loss caused by war will be small, indeed, compared to the worth of these things, to America and to the world.

Congressional Visit

AT the end of the busiest term American congressmen have ever served, Delegate Kuhio is able to secure a congressional visit this year by the members of such important committees of both houses as those of the army and navy and of the insular Territories and possessions, he will deserve the encomium of all Hawaii. He will have accomplished for the Islands what probably no other member of congress could have accomplished for any other constituency.

The value of such a congressional visit as is now proposed, both to the members of the committee and to the work of national defense they have in charge, is unquestionable, while there can be no longer any doubt of the value of such visits to the people of Hawaii. That has been demonstrated too often from such visits of the past.

The Roman Catholic Central party of Germany is sorry for the "helpless ignorance of the learned President of the United States"! Yes, the poor boob; he wouldn't even drown a sick baby, and what can you expect from a man like that?

The federal food inspector classes sake as a brew, in which respect he and the Supreme Court of the United States agree to differ.

It seems about time for Honolulu to put an annex to Duke's bungalow.

BREVITIES

Hawaiian Philatelic Society meets at the Library of Hawaii on Wednesday evening at eight.

Charged with having che-fa tickets in his possession, Ah On was fined five dollars in the circuit yesterday. The case had been appealed from the police court.

The dead body of Ah I Lu was found early yesterday morning under the trees in the yard of the Waikiki School. Diabetes was announced as the cause of the death.

T. Kashiwamura was taken to the emergency hospital, yesterday afternoon, suffering from a laceration of the left leg. While working at Kapakapa quarry he was jammed by a truck.

Hearing of the order to show cause in the contempt proceedings against Goo Wan Hoy, accused of destroying a circuit court exhibit was postponed yesterday by Judge Kemp to Wednesday of next week.

Henry See Ong was treated at the emergency hospital, last night, for concussion of the brain. He was hit on the head in some manner by a plank. He soon regained consciousness and was able to return to his home in Christley Lane.

Miss Helen Duncan and Miss Helen Rosa began clerical work yesterday at the office of the district exemption board. They volunteered their services through the Y. W. C. A., and other workers of the same organization will join them later.

Although his resignation as assistant county engineer was to become effective September 15, Fred Oht has consented to remain in office until the first of October. This was said yesterday at the office of the engineer and it was further said that he would not reconsider his resignation.

All money orders issued in Hawaii will be payable at any office in Hawaii if presented within thirty days of issue, if a recommendation sent to Washington by Postmaster MacAdoo is put into effect. Provision for such payment has been in force in the States for three years, but the ruling has never been extended to Hawaii. In case of special legislation by congress he necessary MacAdoo will endeavor to have it put through. The advantage of universal cashing of money orders is obvious.

ISLAND BOY NOW IN U. S. NAVY ON ATLANTIC COAST

Joseph B. Laing, an Island boy who was brought up in the district of North Kohala, is a member of Uncle Sam's naval forces and is now studying for a rating as warrant machinist. Laing is doing his studying "somewhere on the Atlantic," while his ship is looking for German sea-wasps.

Laing received his advanced education in Honolulu at St. Louis College. On graduation he was employed as an engineer on Ewa plantation, which he left later on to take service with the American Hawaiian steamship line.

Some years ago he joined the navy for submarine duty, and made a visit to Honolulu as a member of the crew of one of the F-boats, which made so long a stay in the harbor. While here he was transferred to the Dakota for service during the trouble in Mexico. He is now on the Atlantic, and is at present a chief machinist's mate in the United States Navy.

He was recently married to Miss Florence Waldorf of Cape May, New Jersey. His brother, James B. Laing, is residing at Ewa, Oahu.

MERCHANT SHIPS NEED BETTER ARRANGEMENTS

A strong advocacy of changes in hygienic arrangements of merchant ships is contained in a report on marine hygiene, prepared by Dr. W. Hanna, assistant medical officer of health, of Liverpool.

Some of the suggestions embodied in the report have been already installed in vessels of recent construction, and the writer suggests that they ought to be widely considered at a time when the building of vessels on possibly new lines is being planned and expedited. The standardization of vessels will facilitate the rapidity of construction.

The report is of a detailed character, dealing practically with the whole interior economy of ocean-going and coastal vessels. Various arguments are advanced in favor of a reorganization of crews' accommodation, and point is made of the following arrangements as suitable:

Forward at bridge: Navigating officers' quarters situated under the bridge deck. Amidships: Petty officers' quarters (starboard side) alongside engine-room. Engineers' (port side) amidships near engine-room. Aft: Crew in deckhouses or cubicles, with lavatories, bathrooms, etc.

By this arrangement greater facilities would be available for ventilation, and crew space—matters to which the report attaches great importance in the promotion not only of the comfort, but of the health of the men serving on ships. The necessity of thorough ventilation of engine-room and stokehole is also emphasized.

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PERSONALS

Charles E. King, of the Honolulu Gas Company, left Saturday for the Big Island. He will spend a two weeks' vacation at the Volcano.

Miss Gladys M. Traut left in the Claudine on Friday evening for Paia, Maui, where she will teach in the government school there during the coming year.

Reverend K. Kamaiohi, assistant pastor of Kakaia Church, Palama, was a passenger in the Mauna Kea yesterday afternoon for Maui, from where he will return next Tuesday morning.

Mrs. Jack Tait, wife of Captain Tait, master of the British ship Kestrel, was an arrival on the Makura from Victoria yesterday. Captain and Mrs. Tait will establish a permanent residence in the Islands.

Harry Strange has been assigned to duty in London with the ministry of munitions, according to a letter received here by his mother. He will be kept on this duty for three months, until he had entirely recovered from his trench experiences.

Mrs. A. L. Soule was in the city for a few hours yesterday. She is making the round trip to Manila with her husband, Captain Soule, master of the Maunaloa. The Maunaloa, which put in here yesterday will go direct to San Francisco from the Philippine port.

Doctor Joseph Cleary and Doctor Maxon made the interesting trip to the Volcano House, where they were guests at the Volcano House. The spectacular, bubbling crater of Kilauea drew many visitors from the army people as it is considered the most interesting phenomenon of these Hawaiian Islands.

CHILD LABOR LAW ANTICIPATED HERE

Local Pineapple Canneries Put Provisions Into Effect Many Months Ago, Says Dole

Anticipating the Federal Child Labor Law months before it was passed, the local pineapple canneries will not be affected in any measure in carrying out its provisions, James B. Dole, president and manager of the Hawaiian Pineapple Company, said last night that children under fourteen years had not been employed by the Hawaiian Pineapple Company for two or three years, and when the Labor Law was passed last fall the provision permitting children of fourteen and fifteen years to work eight hours only was immediately put into effect. Children were never employed between the hours of seven in the evening and six in the morning.

There has been a hard fight on this bill since it was drafted and introduced. Last Wednesday Senator Hardwick of Georgia, in an address before the American Bar Association in annual session at Saratoga Springs, dealt with the recently enacted Child Labor Law, which prohibits interstate commerce in articles manufactured by child labor, and the effect of the law being to prevent unfair competition with the products of those States having child labor legislation. Senator Hardwick led the fight in the senate against this measure, maintaining that it was an infringement of State rights.

The law went into effect September 1. No child under fourteen may be employed in any factory, mill, workshop or cannery in the United States whose products are to be shipped in interstate commerce, and no child under sixteen in any mine or quarry. The working day of children fourteen and fifteen years of age in factories may not be longer than eight hours, and they may not be employed between seven in the evening and six in the morning. The enforcement of the law has been delegated by the secretary of labor to the children's bureau of the department of labor and the head of the new child-labor division of that bureau is Miss Grace Abbott of Chicago. Miss Abbott has been at work for several weeks on the details of administration with a staff of temporary assistants in order that there might be no delay in enforcing the law.

Enforcement of Law Begun
The issuing of federal certificates of age in States where the State requirements for proof of age are below the federal standards has already begun, and the methods of cooperation with State officials have been worked out. Although the children's bureau will have its own permanent staff of inspectors and will, when necessary, initiate its own proceedings for prosecution in case of violation, it will so far as possible avoid duplication of the work of State labor officials.

Miss Abbott has had broad experience in industrial matters in this country and abroad. She has lived for many years in an industrial neighborhood and has visited Europe repeatedly to observe industrial committees, especially in countries where immigration has been large in recent years. Since 1908 she has been actively engaged in work where industrial problems as they have affected immigrants, part of the time as executive secretary of the Massachusetts State Immigration Commission and more recently as director of the Immigrants' Protective League of Chicago. The permanent staff of assistants will be selected from candidates approved by the United States Civil Service Commission as a result of special examinations to be held September 18 and 19.

OLD BARK LAHAINA IS LABELLED FOR \$39,000

SAN FRANCISCO, August 31—Douglas B. Crane, doing business under the name of Wightman & Crane, yesterday labeled the American barkentine Lahaina for \$39,000 in a suit filed in the Federal District Court. It is charged that a shipment of 1100 tons of copra by the Crane Company from the port of Levaka, Fiji Islands, was damaged in transit. The shipment was consigned to Hind, Ralph & Company, agents for Crane.

HONOLULU POLICE INSPECTED FOR MOVING PICTURES

Finest Line Up In Pomp and Go Through All Their Stunts For Benefit of Camera Man, Who'll Make Them Famous

Honolulu's finest, horse and foot, arrived in the pomp and panoply of it, and each man looking as if he stepped out of a band-box, were inspected by Sheriff Charles H. Rose on the waterfront at the foot of Nuuanu Street, yesterday morning.

At that, it wasn't a regular inspection, but was arranged for the benefit of a moving picture camera. Sheriff Rose states that the real inspection will come later.

Shortly after ten o'clock the custodians of the law lined up, and for half an hour went through the various stunts which make a policeman's life an unhappy one.

Capt. Fred Lauken, and Chief of Detectives McDuffie, and Chief of Department, Captain Baker, were in the line, and then Rose Peter, the elongated traffic cop, introduced a note of humor by pedaling up and down a street, mounted on a bicycle. As he rode along, Peter's knees appeared to touch his ears.

The ambulance, while on its way to the inspection, was notified of an emergency call, and busted up the show by answering the call of duty.

All in all, the police made a very creditable showing, from the grey-haired veteran of administrations innumerable, Captain Baker, down to Tommy the trusty, who sported a clean shave for the occasion.

Mayor Fern witnessed the inspection, and, after it was over, addressed the men.

PUNAHOU SCHOOLS WILL HAVE NURSE

Miss Elizabeth Dutot To Safeguard Health of Pupils Temporarily, Perhaps Permanently

Punahou schools are to open today with a new member in the administrative force, a school nurse. Miss Elizabeth Dutot, for the first two weeks of the new term, will be on duty at the academy, the preparatory, and Rice and Castle Halls, the dormitories, to safeguard the health of Punahou boys and girls. If the plan works out as successfully as is expected the school nurse will probably become a regular member of the Punahou force.

Miss Dutot is a well known nurse in Honolulu. Punahou is considered fortunate in having her services in beginning the new plan, as her experience and her knowledge of conditions here will undoubtedly give double weight to the experiment.

Many of the epidemics which break out in schools would be preventable if the students were under the observation of someone with expert knowledge. At the beginning of the term, when the students gather from various localities, the services of a nurse who understands how to look for the signs of various contagions, is very desirable.

Many serious infections come from slight wounds or abrasions received on the playground and could easily be prevented if treated with proper care at the beginning. Then in the dormitories, where there is a rather large number of children living away from home, there is frequent need for one who can give treatment to colds and various other ailments.

The school nurse plan is being carried out under the Dr. G. P. Judd endowment, given to Punahou at the time of the seventy-fifth anniversary in June, 1916. The endowment all present is not large enough to support a school nurse permanently, but it is hoped that should the trial bear out expectations, a greater endowment may be obtained for this work.

Miss Dutot's work for the next two weeks will be done under the general direction of Dr. E. D. Kilbourne, the school physician.

DENY FLAVIN WAS WITH FLORENCE BERG

Friends of Thomas J. Flavin, formerly a Honolulu postoffice inspector, have remarked on testimony brought out in the inquest on the death of Miss Berg, a Honolulu nurse, following a criminal operation. A report of the proceedings of one of the inquest sittings contained the statement, credited to Doctor Jackson, who is said to have quoted Captain John Ludy, U. S. A., to the effect that the late nurse and Mr. Flavin had been seen much together.

In opposition to possible inferences, it is declared by Flavin's friends that he left Honolulu for the mainland on November 1, 1916, and was away from the Islands until April 9 of the present year, on which date he arrived from San Francisco. Between April 9 and May 16, on which latter date he left for San Francisco, he was most of the time on the Island of Hawaii, and was sick, nor was he in the company of Miss Berg during that period.

SUFFERS PAINFUL INJURIES
Lun Kee Chun was taken to the emergency hospital yesterday morning, suffering from a lacerated wound on the left cheek, a damaged hand and injury to the left knee and shoulder. Chun was thrown from a wagon, on upper Liliu Street when another wagon collided with it.

ADVANCE IN RANK FOR OFFICERS OF ENGINEER CORPS

Ninety-two Promotions Are Announced By Chief of Department in Washington

A memorandum issued from the office of the Chief of Engineers at Washington announced the promotion of ninety-two officers of the corps of engineers at large, with rank from May 15. Six lieutenant-colonels are promoted to colonels, twelve majors are promoted to lieutenant-colonels, while forty-four first lieutenants are advanced to captains.

Following are those affected:
Lieutenant Colonels promoted to Colonels: Henry Jervey, Charles H. McKinstry, William W. Judson, Evelyth E. Winslow, Clement A. F. Flagger and Chester Harding.

Majors promoted to Lieutenant Colonels: William D. Connor, John C. Onkes, Sherwood A. Cheney, Frederick W. Alstetter, Harley B. Ferguson, Frank C. Boggs, Clarke S. Smith, William P. Wooten, Lytle Brown, Earl I. Brown, Amos A. Fries, and James A. Woodruff.

Captains promoted to Majors: Roger D. Black, Theodore H. Dillon, Dr. Witt C. Jones, Ernest Graves, Francis B. Wilby, Clarence S. Ridley, Alvin B. Barber, Jervis J. Bain, Thomas H. Emerson, Robert S. Thomas, Roger C. Powell, John N. Hodges, Arthur R. Ehrnsbeck, Harold S. Hetrick, William A. Johnson, James J. Loving, Frederick B. Downing, Edmund L. Daley, Henry A. Finch, Edward D. Adrey, James A. Steward, Roger G. Alexander, James A. O'Connor, Lewis H. Watkins, Gilbert E. Humphrey, Richard Park, Daniel L. Sulton, Glen E. Edgerton, Charles L. Hall.

First Lieutenants promoted to Captains: Richard U. Nicholas, Myron Bertram, James A. Borst, Rufus W. Putnam, Lunsford E. Oliver, William H. Holcombe, James B. Cress, Charles P. Gross, Edwin R. Kimble, Joseph D. Arthur, Jr., Ernest F. Miller, John S. Bragdon, George J. Richards, Alexander P. Cronkright, John S. Snellie, Lehman W. Miller, Bernard A. Miller, Peter C. Bullard, Brehon B. Somervall, Xenophon H. Price, Robert W. Crawford, Frederick S. Skinner, Dabney S. Elliott, Allen H. Hays, Captain Capt. S. Bragdon, George J. Richards, Alexander P. Cronkright, John S. Snellie, Lehman W. Miller, Bernard A. Miller, Peter C. Bullard, Brehon B. Somervall, Xenophon H. Price, Robert W. Crawford, Frederick S. Skinner, Dabney S. Elliott, Allen H. Hays, Captain Capt. S. Bragdon, George J. Richards, Alexander P. Cronkright, John S. Snellie, Lehman W. Miller, Bernard A. Miller, Peter C. Bullard, Brehon B. Somervall, Xenophon H. Price, Robert W. Crawford, Frederick S. Skinner, Dabney S. 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